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中国兰科二新记录种*

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摘要: 报道了中国兰科2新记录种, 大花大苞兰 (*Sunipia grandiflora* (Rolfe) P. F. Hunt) 及小花石豆兰 (*Bulbophyllum parviflorum* C. S. P. Parish & Rchb. f.)。
关键词: 大花大苞兰; 小花石豆兰; 中国; 新记录; 兰科
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Two New Records of Orchid from China*

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Abstract: Two orchids, *Sunipia grandiflora* (Rolfe) P. F. Hunt and *Bulbophyllum parviflorum* C. S. P. Parish & Rchb. f., are reported as new records from China.
Key words: *Sunipia grandiflora*; *Bulbophyllum parviflorum*; China; New record; Orchidaceae

During our botanical trip to Xishuangbanna in southern Yunnan Province, China, between 2011 and 2012, several orchids were found, and recently researching showed two species are new records in China.

1. *Sunipia grandiflora* (Rolfe) P. F. Hunt, Kew Bull. **26** (1): 184. 1971. —*Ione grandiflora* Rolfe in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew **1908**: 413. 1908.

大花大苞兰 (Fig. 1: A–F)

Rhizomes creeping, ca. 2 mm in diam.. Pseudobulbs 1–3 cm apart along the rhizome, ovoid, 8–13 mm long, 8–11 mm in diam., each with 1-leaf on top. Leaf fleshy and leathery; petiole ca. 4 mm long; leaf blade erect, oblong, 4–5×0.8–1 cm, base cuneate, apex obtuse and retuse. Scape ca. 3 cm long; raceme few flowered; floral bracts ovate-lanceolate, ca. 6 mm. Pedicel and ovary ca. 1.2 cm long, flowers purple, sepals full open; dorsal sepal oblong, ca. 13×6 mm, 7-veined, apex acute, reflexed; lateral sepals oblong, ca. 13×8 mm, 5-veined, apex acute, slightly connate; petals subulate, 11×5 mm, fimbriate in middle part of edges; lip broad cordate-ovate, apex obtuse, centre greatly thickened and fleshy, 11×8 mm, margins erose-lacerate, base retuse and carinate. Column ca. 3.5 mm, stout, with a foot ca. 1 mm, apex with 4 dentations; 2 porrect, ca. 2.2 mm long; 2 incurved, ca. 1 mm long. Anther cap galeated; pollinia 4, hemispheric. Flowering from November to December.

China. Yunnan (云南): Xishuangbanna (西双版纳), Menghai (勐海), alt. 1 600 m, 2011-11-26, on tree, broad-leaved evergreen forests, LI Jian-wu (李剑武) 1250 (HITBC).

Distribution: China (Yunnan), Laos, Thailand.

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Fig. 1　A–F: *Sunipia grandiflora* (Rolfe) P. F. Hunt.; G: *Bulbophyllum parviflorum* C. S. P. Parish & Rchb. f.
A. Plant; B. Dorsal sepal; C. petal; D. Column; E. Lateral sepals; F. Lip; G. Inflorescence

Sunipia grandiflora is similar to *S. bicolor* Lindl. and *S. kachinensis* Seidenfaden, but differs from them by having purple and larger flowers (3-times larger to *S. bicolor*), entire dorsal sepal (dorsal sepal erose in *S. kachinensis*), lateral sepals slightly connate (lateral sepals connate almost along the whole length in *S. kachinensis*), lip cordate with single ridge at base (lip with 7 rounded and parallel ridges in *S. kachinesis*; lip fiddle-shaped in *S. bicolor*) (Chen et Vermeulen, 2009; Seidenfaden, 1981; Hunt, 1971).

2. *Bulbophyllum parviflorum* C. S. P. Parish & Rchb. f., Trans. Linn. Soc. London **30** (1): 152. 1874.
小花石豆兰 (Fig. 1: G)

Rhizomes creeping, 3–4 mm in diam., branched. Roots arsing from nodes of rhizome. Pseudobulbs 2–7 cm apart from each other, ovoid to broadly conic, ca. 9 mm, 12–15 mm in diam., with a terminal leaf. Leaf leathery, petiole ca. 2 cm; leaf blade narrowly oblong, 11–13 × 1.2–1.4 cm, base contracted into petiole, apex obtuse. Scapes from base of pseudobulbs, erect, 8–12 cm, slender; raceme 4–6 cm, densely with many small flowers; peduncle with 3 tubular sheaths; floral bracts ovate-lanceolate, apex acute, 1.2 mm. Pedicel and ovary ca. 2.5 mm. Flowers pale yellow or whitish, not fully opening; dorsal sepal ovate-lanceolate, 1-veined, apex acute, 3.5 × 1 mm; lateral sepals slightly hairy along the lower margin, ovate-lanceolate, 1-neined, apex acute, 4 × 1.5 mm, base adanate to column foot; petals oblong, 1.5 × 0.5 mm, apex mucronulate, edges ciliate; lip lingulate, 2 × 0.6 mm, fleshy, apex obtuse, edges ciliate, with longitudinal 2 crests in middle. Column ca. 1 mm long; column foot ca. 1 mm long; stelids narrowly lanceolate, ca. 0.3

mm; anther cap densely finely papillate, centrally with one globose projection. Flowering from December to January.

China. Yunnan (云南): Xishuangbanna (西双版纳), Mengla (勐腊), alt. 780 m, 2011-12-16, on tree, tropical rain forests, LI Jian-wu (李剑武) 1518 (HITBC).

Distribution: China (Yunnan) and Myanmar.

Bulbophyllum parviflorum is similar to *B. limbatum* Lindley, however, it is readily to differ it by having less than 3 mm long dorsal sepal (more than 5 mm long *B. limbatum*), white lateral sepals slightly hairy along the lower edge (yellows and minutely hairy along all edges in *B. limbatum*), green lip with long ciliae (brownish yellow lip without hairs or ciliae in *B. limbatum*) (Seidenfaden, 1979).

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《植物分类与资源学报》入选 2012 年度“中国最具国际影响力学术期刊”

2012 年 12 月 26 日，中国学术期刊电子杂志社、中国科学文献计量评价研究中心与清华大学图书馆在京发布首份全面评价我国学术期刊国际影响力的名单——2012 年度中国最具国际影响力学术期刊和中国国际影响力优秀学术期刊。由中国科学院昆明植物研究与中国植物学会共同主办的期刊《植物分类与资源学报》入选“中国最具国际影响力学术期刊”。

中国学术期刊（光盘版）电子杂志社、中国科学文献计量评价研究中心和清华大学图书馆，以中国大陆正式出版的 5 025 种学术期刊为研究对象，包括 3 533 种科技期刊和 1 360 种人文社科期刊，将 Web of Science 收录的国际学术文献作为统计源，以 2011 年度为统计年，首次研制发布了《中国学术期刊国际引证报告（2012）》，简称 CAJ-IJCR（2012），并研究制定了《中国最具国际影响力学术期刊、中国国际影响力优秀学术期刊遴选办法》。

该办法先以 CAJ-IJCR（2012）给出的期刊国际影响力指标进行综合排序，再由专家依综合排序按入选条件评审。期刊国际影响力指标为国际总他引频次和国际他引影响因子，两项指标综合排序的权重为 2∶1。科技期刊、人文社科期刊分别排序。

中国最具国际影响力学术期刊和中国国际影响力优秀期刊，是依据《中国学术期刊国际引证报告（2012 版）》，按 2011 年度中国学术期刊被 SCI 期刊、SSCI 期刊引用的总被引频次和影响因子排序，经综合计算，并经 40 多位期刊界专家审议，最终遴选出的 Top 5% 期刊和 Top 5% ~10% 期刊。我国科技期刊备选 3 533 种，由上述方法选出“中国最具国际影响力学术期刊”和“中国国际影响力优秀学术期刊”各 175 种；人文社科类备选 680 种，分别选出各 34 种。

报告表明，SCI 收录中国科技期刊 127 种，但我国非 SCI 科技期刊异军突起。在 175 种“2012 中国最具国际影响力学术期刊”科技期刊中（其中与生命科学相关的部分期刊见附表），SCI 收录 87 种，非 SCI 收录 88 种，未进入 Top 5% 的 SCI 收录期刊 34 种，占 SCI 收录中国期刊的 26.8%。在 175 种“2012 中国国际影响力优秀学术期刊”科技期刊中，SCI 收录 17 种，非 SCI 收录 158 种；未进入 Top 10% 的 SCI 收录期刊 23 种，占 SCI 收录中国期刊的 18%。

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